

# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

## **Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

- **IMIS**
- **Data Collection Initiative**



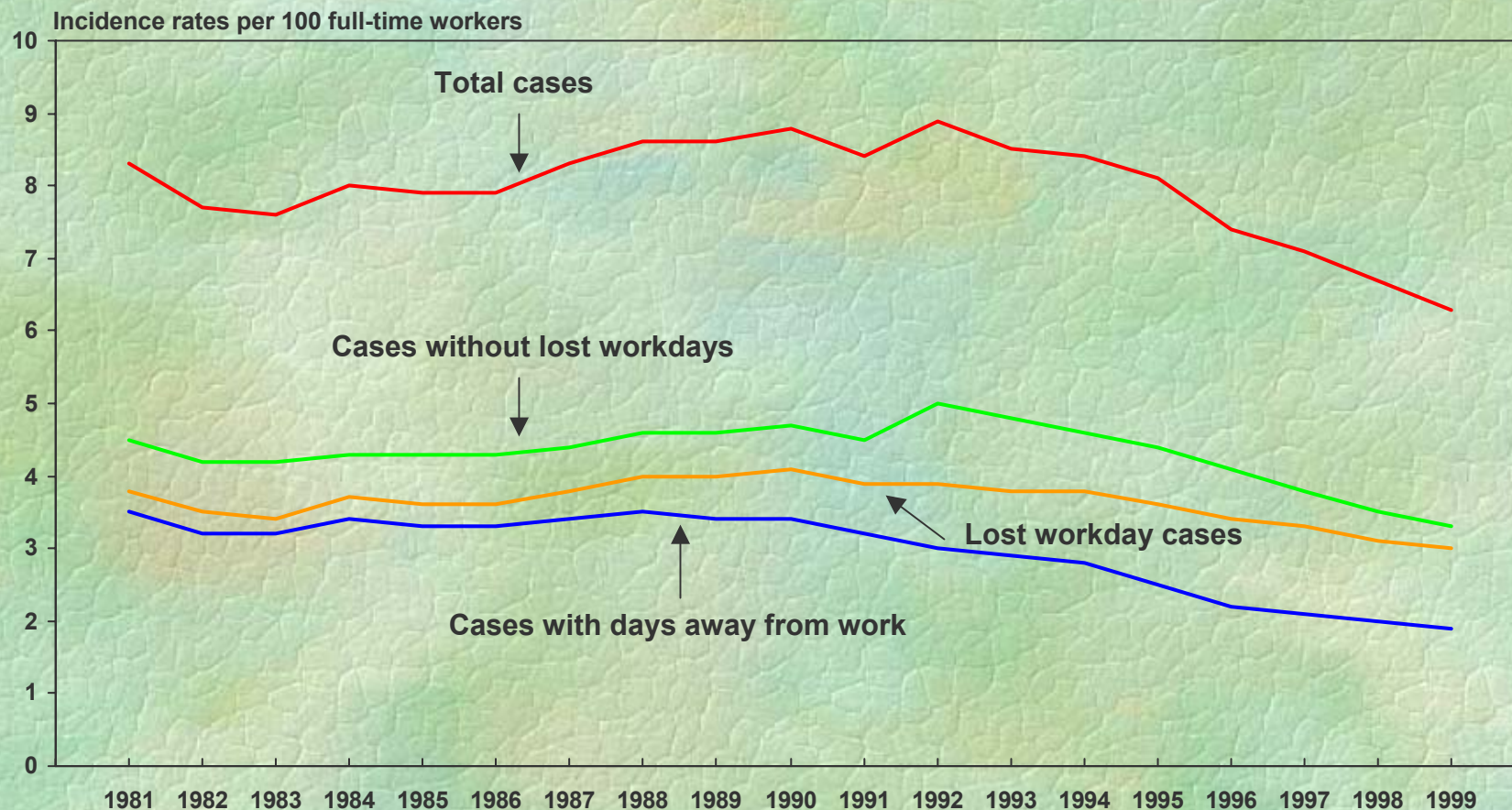
# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

## **Bureau of Labor Statistics**

- **Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses**
- **Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries**



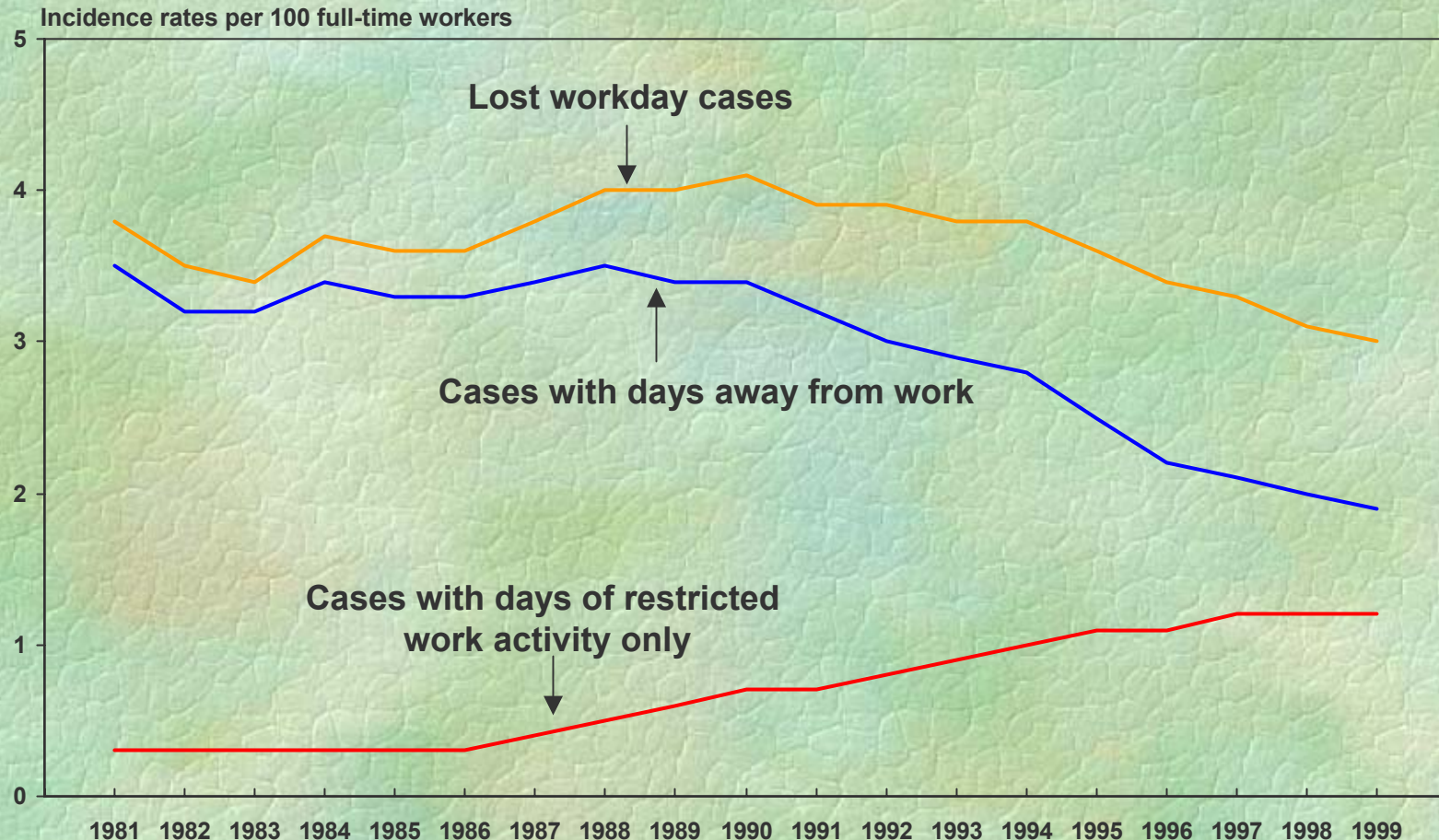
## Workplace injury and illness incidence rates by type of case, private industry, 1981-99



**A total of 5.7 million injuries and illnesses occurred in private industry workplaces during 1999, resulting in a rate of 6.3 cases for every 100 equivalent full-time workers. This was the lowest rate recorded.**



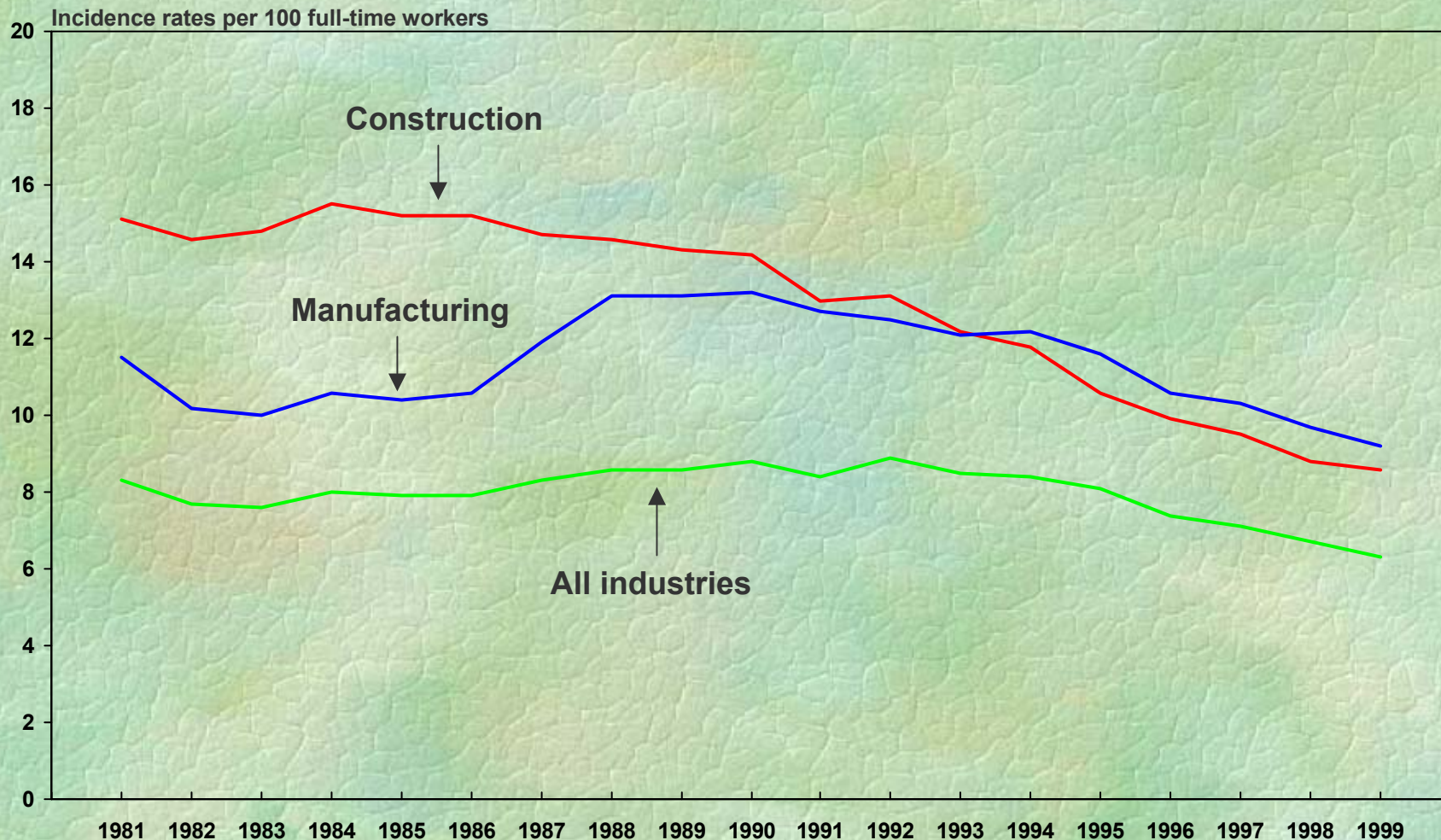
# Lost workday case incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, private industry, 1981-99



The incidence rate for lost workday cases has declined steadily from 4.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1990 to 3.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1999. Rates for the two types of lost workday cases moved in opposite directions during that period.



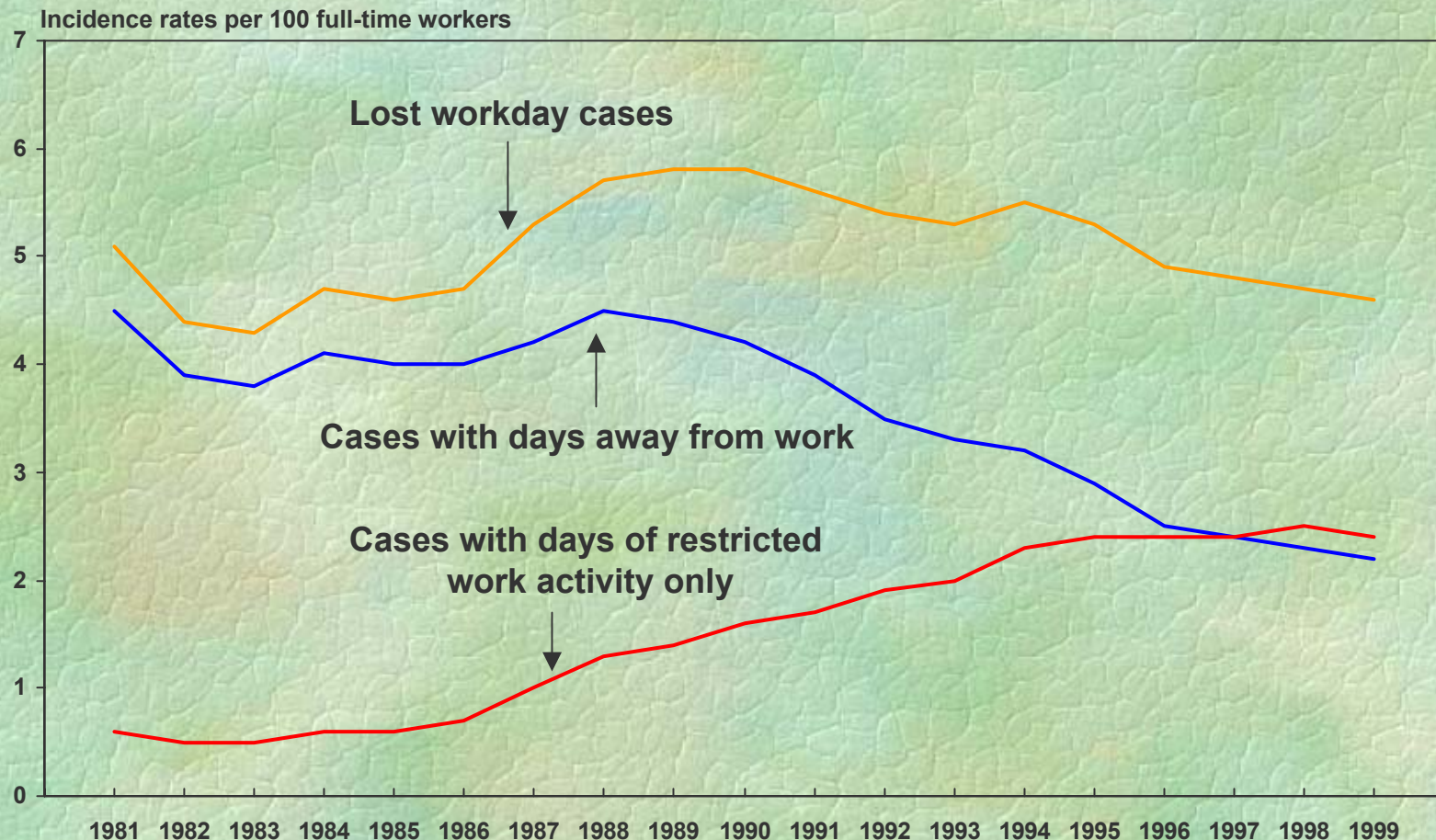
## Total case incidence rates for all private industries, construction, and manufacturing, 1981-99



In 1999, the overall rate in construction remained below the rate in manufacturing.



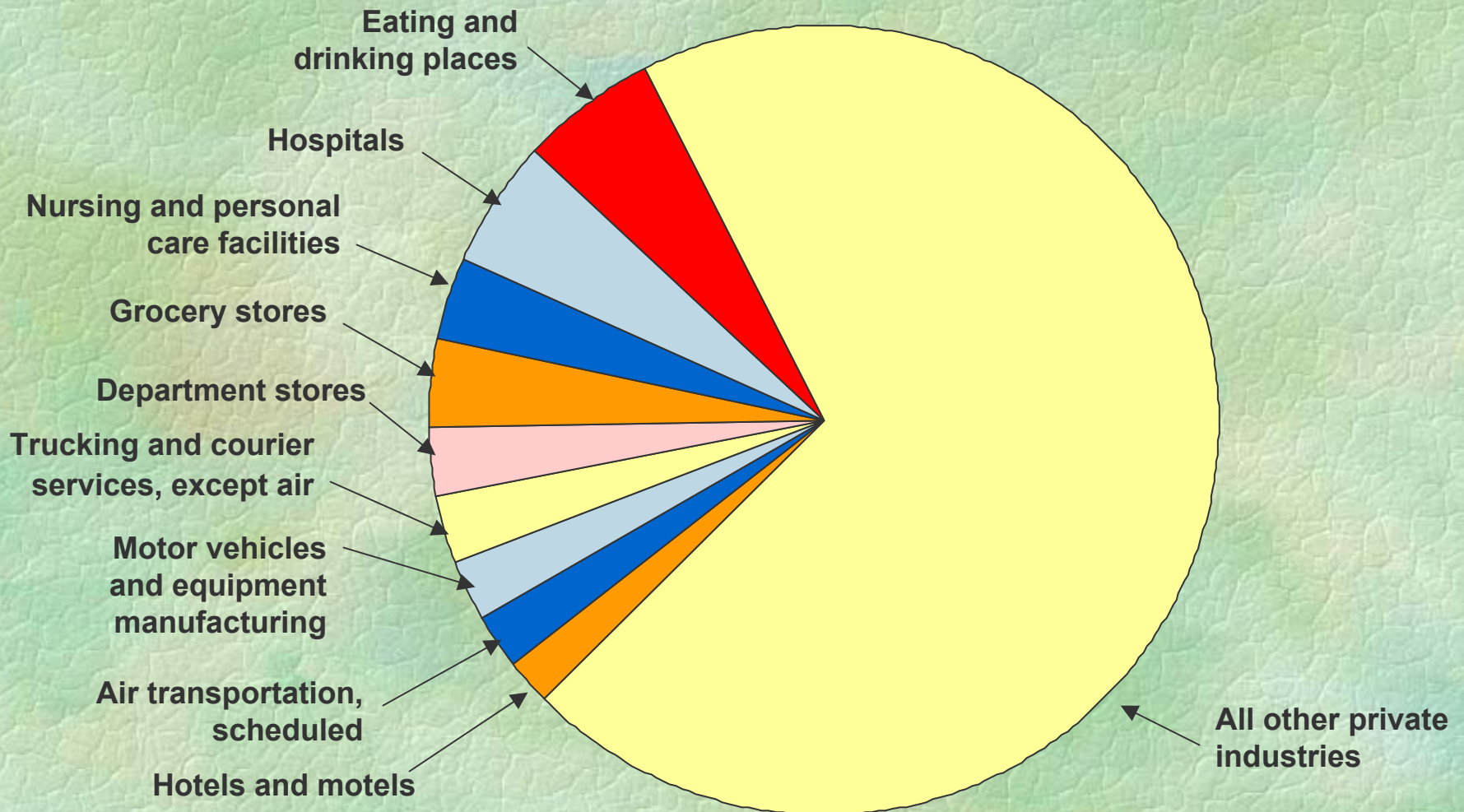
# Lost workday case incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, manufacturing, 1981-99



**The rate for cases with days of restricted work activity only decreased in 1999, but remained higher than the rate for cases with days away from work.**

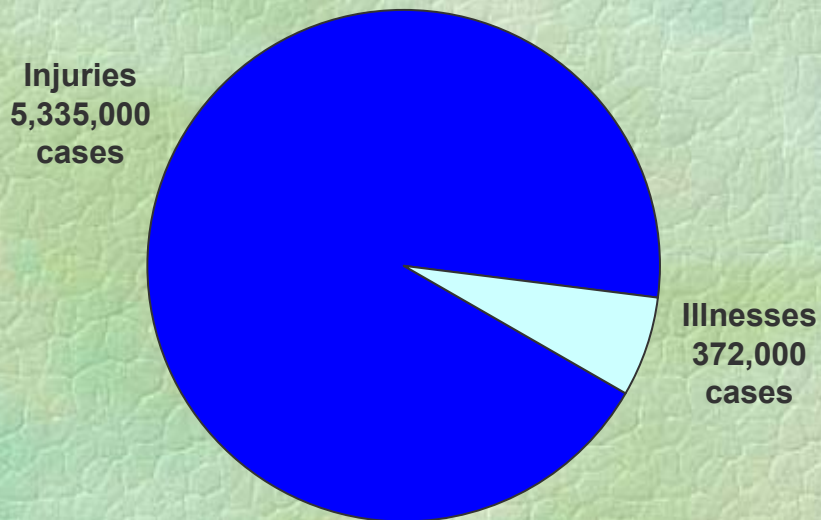


## Industries with at least 100,000 nonfatal injury cases, 1999



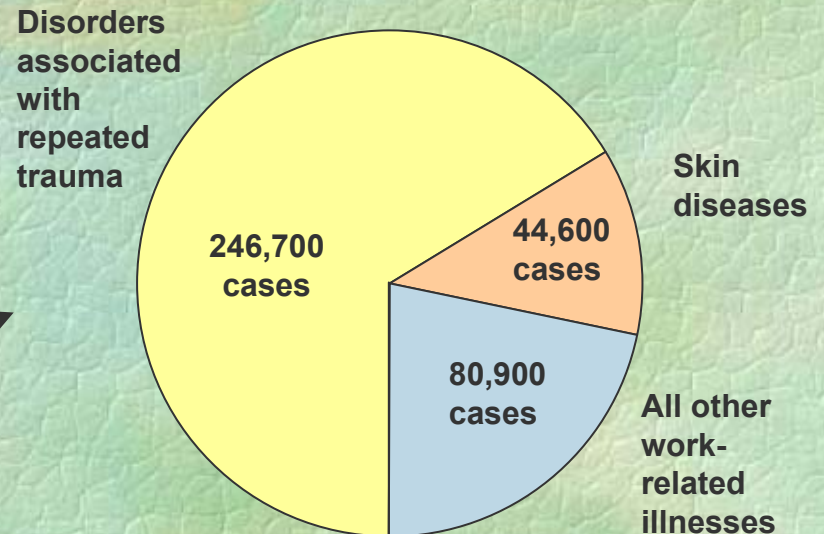
**Total nonfatal cases in  
private industry, 1999:  
injuries versus illnesses**

5,707,000 total cases



**Nonfatal illness cases by  
selected categories,  
private industry, 1999**

372,000 total cases




Of the 5.7 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses reported in 1999, 5.3 million were injuries. The remainder of these private industry cases (372,000 cases) were work-related illnesses. Sixty-six percent (246,700 cases) of the workplace illnesses were disorders associated with repeated trauma, such as carpal tunnel syndrome.



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

**OSHA Strategic Goal: Improve safety and health for all workers, as evidenced by fewer injuries, illnesses, and fatalities**



**Performance Goal: Reduce injuries and illnesses by 15 % in five industries characterized by high-hazard workplaces**



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

**Indicator: Percent change in the lost  
workday injury/illness rate for  
the food processing industry**



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

## **Injuries and illnesses in Food Processing in 1999**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate per 100 FTE</b>
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>216,600</b>	<b>12.7</b>
<b>Lost Workday</b>	<b>125,300</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>With days away</b>	<b>47,100</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>With days restricted</b>	<b>78,100</b>	<b>4.6</b>



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

## **Injuries and Illnesses with days away from work in food processing--Worker Demographics**

- **72 % Men                      28 % Women**
- **14 % under 25 years of age**
- **71% Operators, fabricators, and laborers**
- **29 % less than 1 year with employer**
- **26 % Hispanic**



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

**Injuries and illnesses with days away from work in food processing--case circumstances**

- **Nature of injury or illness**
  - 40 % sprains, strains      11% bruises, contusions
- **Part of body affected**
  - 22 % back      10 % finger
- **Event or exposure**
  - 13 % overexertion in lifting
  - 12 % struck by object
  - 11 % fall on same level



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

## **Injuries and illnesses with days away from work in food processing--case circumstances**

- **Source of injury or illness**
  - 9 % caught in object, equipment, material
  - 22 % containers
  - 18 % worker motion
- **Severity**
  - 18 % require 31 or more days away from work



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

## **Gaps in injury and illness surveillance for food processing industry**

- **Details lacking on 78,100 cases with restricted work activity only**
- **No information on worker activity, tools, machinery, protective equipment, training, worksite**
- **No data on diagnosis, treatment, outcome**
- **Specifics about exposure, for example what was the worker lifting, how much did it weigh, how high lifted, how frequent was lifting required**



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

- **OSHA Strategic Goal: Improve safety and health for all workers, as evidenced by fewer injuries, illnesses, and fatalities**
- **Performance Goal: Reduce three of the most prevalent types of workplace injuries and illnesses by 15 % in selected industries and occupations**



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

**Indicator: Percent change in rate of  
amputations**

**1999 Incidence Rate = 1.1 per 10,000 FTE**

**1995 Incidence Rate = 1.4 per 10,000 FTE**



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

**Amputations with time away from work, 1999**

## **Major Industry Division**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>Private industry</b>	<b>9,985</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>2.9</b>



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

**Amputations with time away from work, 1999**

**Worker demographics**

- **87 % Men**
- **13 % Women**
- **15 % under 25 years of age**
- **53 % Manufacturing**
- **53 % Operators, fabricators, and laborers**
- **30 % Precision production, craft and repair**
- **36 % less than 1 year with employer**
- **24 % Hispanic**



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

**Amputations with time away from work, 1999**

**Case circumstances**

**Part of body**

- **94 % Finger**
- **3 % Toe**

**Event or exposure**

- **66 % Caught in object, equipment, material**
- **17 % Struck by object**

**Source**

- **62 % Machinery**



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

**Amputations with time away from work, 1999**

**Case circumstances**

**Severity**

- 50 % require 18 or more days away from work
- 19 % require 31 or more days away from work



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

## **Gaps in surveillance for amputations**

- **Lack detailed data on**
  - **worker activity**
  - **specific tools**
  - **machinery**
  - **materials**
  - **processes**
  - **training**
  - **protection**



# **Workplace Injury and Illness Surveillance**

## **Closing the gaps**

- **Expand the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to gather worker demographic and case circumstances data for injuries and illnesses involving restricted work activity only**
- **Conduct special surveys to gather specific information on selected injury and illness cases, events or exposures, and work activities**